

# Quantum Teleportation

## No-cloning and a simple example

Alex Heilman

May 8, 2023

- Quantum No-Cloning

# Overview

- Quantum No-Cloning
- Quantum Teleportation

- Quantum No-Cloning
- Quantum Teleportation (Two-Party, Qubit State)

- Quantum No-Cloning
- Quantum Teleportation (Two-Party, Qubit State)
- Experimental Setup

**Quantum No-Cloning Theorem:** The quantum no-cloning theorem states that arbitrary, unknown quantum states cannot be cloned/replicated.

**Quantum No-Cloning Theorem:** The quantum no-cloning theorem states that arbitrary, unknown quantum states cannot be cloned/replicated.

More formally, there is no unitary (linear) transformation  $U$  that can evolve a secondary state such that some other, arbitrary state is replicated, as below:

$$|\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \rightarrow |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$$

**Quantum No-Cloning Theorem:** The quantum no-cloning theorem states that arbitrary, unknown quantum states cannot be cloned/replicated.

More formally, there is no unitary (linear) transformation  $U$  that can evolve a secondary state such that some other, arbitrary state is replicated, as below:

$$|\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \rightarrow |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$$

**NOT ALLOWED!!!**



# No-Cloning: Simple Proof

Consider the following action of a 'copy' on the basis states:

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |00\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = |11\rangle$$

[No-Cloning](#)[Teleportation](#)[Experiment](#)[Recap](#)

# No-Cloning: Simple Proof

Consider the following action of a 'copy' on the basis states:

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |00\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = |11\rangle$$

Now, let's define  $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle + |1\rangle$ :

[No-Cloning](#)[Teleportation](#)[Experiment](#)[Recap](#)

# No-Cloning: Simple Proof

Consider the following action of a 'copy' on the basis states:

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |00\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = |11\rangle$$

Now, let's define  $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle + |1\rangle$ :

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle &\rightarrow |\phi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle \\ &= (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \\ &= |00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle \end{aligned}$$

[No-Cloning](#)[Teleportation](#)[Experiment](#)[Recap](#)

# No-Cloning: Simple Proof

Consider the following action of a 'copy' on the basis states:

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |00\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = |11\rangle$$

Now, let's define  $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle + |1\rangle$ :

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle &\rightarrow |\phi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle \\ &= (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \\ &= |00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle \end{aligned}$$

But, due to the linearity of the transformation we should also have:

$$|0\rangle + |1\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle + |11\rangle$$

[No-Cloning](#)[Teleportation](#)[Experiment](#)[Recap](#)

# No-Cloning: Simple Proof

Consider the following action of a 'copy' on the basis states:

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |00\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = |11\rangle$$

Now, let's define  $|\phi\rangle = |0\rangle + |1\rangle$ :

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle &\rightarrow |\phi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle \\ &= (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \\ &= |00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle \end{aligned}$$

But, due to the linearity of the transformation we should also have:

$$|0\rangle + |1\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle + |11\rangle$$

**CONTRADICTION!**

[No-Cloning](#)[Teleportation](#)[Experiment](#)[Recap](#)

# No-Cloning cont.

Of course, this proof relies on the assumption that we are dealing only with pure states and that the form of the cloning algorithm/evolution is unitary.

# No-Cloning cont.

Of course, this proof relies on the assumption that we are dealing only with pure states and that the form of the cloning algorithm/evolution is unitary.

A more general theorem that extends to mixed states and quantum operations is known as the quantum no-broadcasting theorem.

# Quantum Teleportation

Let's assume a simple two-party system in which the parties are spatially distant and would like to transmit or 'teleport' a qubit state to one another.

$$A \xrightarrow{|\psi\rangle} B$$



# Quantum Teleportation

Let's assume a simple two-party system in which the parties are spatially distant and would like to transmit or 'teleport' a qubit state to one another.

$$A \xrightarrow{|\psi\rangle} B$$

Often times, party one is termed Alice (A) and party two is termed Bob (B)

# Teleportation: Step-by-Step

For such a two-party system the teleportation scheme is as below:

No-Cloning

Teleportation

Experiment

Recap

# Teleportation: Step-by-Step

For such a two-party system the teleportation scheme is as below:

- 1 Distribute entangled qubit pair between parties

# Teleportation: Step-by-Step

For such a two-party system the teleportation scheme is as below:

- 1 Distribute entangled qubit pair between parties
- 2 Evolve entangled qubit locally with arbitrary state
  - a Apply CNOT Gate
  - b Apply Hadamard Gate

# Teleportation: Step-by-Step

For such a two-party system the teleportation scheme is as below:

- 1 Distribute entangled qubit pair between parties
- 2 Evolve entangled qubit locally with arbitrary state
  - a Apply CNOT Gate
  - b Apply Hadamard Gate
- 3 Measure local state after evolution

# Teleportation: Step-by-Step

For such a two-party system the teleportation scheme is as below:

- 1 Distribute entangled qubit pair between parties
- 2 Evolve entangled qubit locally with arbitrary state
  - a Apply CNOT Gate
  - b Apply Hadamard Gate
- 3 Measure local state after evolution
- 4 Transmit (classical) measurement result to other party

# Teleportation: Step-by-Step

For such a two-party system the teleportation scheme is as below:

- 1 Distribute entangled qubit pair between parties
- 2 Evolve entangled qubit locally with arbitrary state
  - a Apply CNOT Gate
  - b Apply Hadamard Gate
- 3 Measure local state after evolution
- 4 Transmit (classical) measurement result to other party
- 5 Evolve local state of other party's entangled qubit dependent on measurement result

# Teleportation: Step-by-Step

For such a two-party system the teleportation scheme is as below:

- 1 Distribute entangled qubit pair between parties
- 2 Evolve entangled qubit locally with arbitrary state
  - a Apply CNOT Gate
  - b Apply Hadamard Gate
- 3 Measure local state after evolution
- 4 Transmit (classical) measurement result to other party
- 5 Evolve local state of other party's entangled qubit dependent on measurement result

State is now 'teleported'!



## ASIDE: Causality

Causality refers to the concept of cause and effect; according to Einstein's relativity, nothing can travel faster than light.

## ASIDE: Causality

Causality refers to the concept of cause and effect; according to Einstein's relativity, nothing can travel faster than light.

Effectively, we shouldn't be able to communicate any information faster than the speed of light or causality is said to be violated.

## ASIDE: Causality

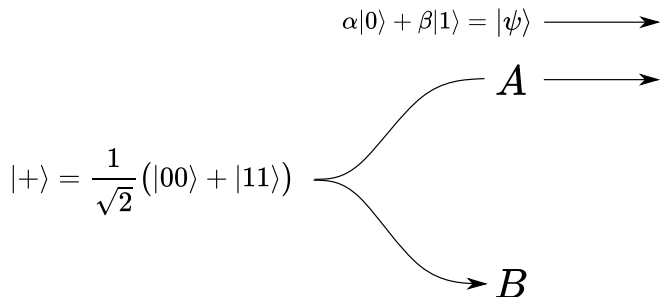
Causality refers to the concept of cause and effect; according to Einstein's relativity, nothing can travel faster than light.

Effectively, we shouldn't be able to communicate any information faster than the speed of light or causality is said to be violated.

The necessary transmission of the (classical) information describing the measurement outcome of party A guarantees that causality is preserved.

# Teleportation 1

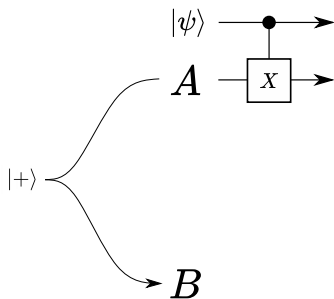
Alice begins with state  $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$  and receives one half of the entangled Bell pair  $|+\rangle = (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(|000\rangle + |011\rangle) + \beta(|100\rangle + |111\rangle)]$$

## Teleportation 2 (a)

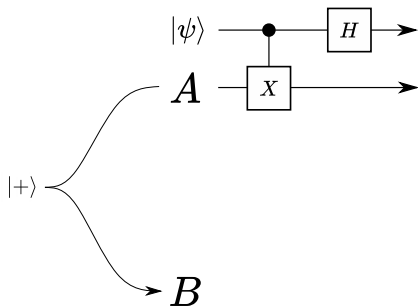
Alice applies a controlled  $X$  gate on her qubit state (as control) and her half of the entangled pair (as target)



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(|000\rangle + |011\rangle) + \beta(|101\rangle + |110\rangle)]$$

## Teleportation 2 (b)

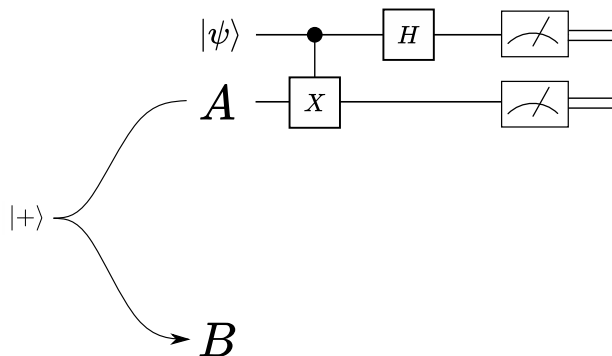
Alice then applies a Hadamard ( $H$ ) gate on her qubit state



$$\frac{1}{2} [\alpha(|000\rangle + |011\rangle + |100\rangle + |111\rangle) + \beta(|001\rangle + |010\rangle - |101\rangle - |110\rangle)]$$

# Teleportation 3

Alice then measures her qubit and her half of the entangled qubit



No-Cloning

Teleportation

Experiment

Recap

# Teleportation 4

Recall that the total state before measurement is proportional to the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha(|000\rangle + |011\rangle + |100\rangle + |111\rangle) \\ & + \beta(|001\rangle + |010\rangle - |101\rangle - |110\rangle) \end{aligned}$$



## Teleportation 4

Recall that the total state before measurement is proportional to the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha(|000\rangle + |011\rangle + |100\rangle + |111\rangle) \\ & + \beta(|001\rangle + |010\rangle - |101\rangle - |110\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

Let's now consider what such measurement results tell us about the resulting state (which Bob is in possession of):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A measures } |00\rangle & \rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = |\psi\rangle \\ |01\rangle & \rightarrow \alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle = X|\psi\rangle \\ |10\rangle & \rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle = Z|\psi\rangle \\ |11\rangle & \rightarrow \alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle = XZ|\psi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

## Teleportation 4

Recall that the total state before measurement is proportional to the following:

$$\alpha(|000\rangle + |011\rangle + |100\rangle + |111\rangle) \\ + \beta(|001\rangle + |010\rangle - |101\rangle - |110\rangle)$$

Let's now consider what such measurement results tell us about the resulting state (which Bob is in possession of):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A measures } |00\rangle &\rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = |\psi\rangle \\ |01\rangle &\rightarrow \alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle = X|\psi\rangle \\ |10\rangle &\rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle = Z|\psi\rangle \\ |11\rangle &\rightarrow \alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle = XZ|\psi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

So, Alice may transmit her measurement results (classically) to Bob, and he will know exactly what state he has with regards to Alice's arbitrary initial state.

# Teleportation 5

Bob then tailors his gate application according to Alice's results:

# Teleportation 5

Bob then tailors his gate application according to Alice's results:

A sends result  $|00\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$  Bob applies nothing  
 $|01\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle$  Bob applies  $X$   
 $|10\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle$  Bob applies  $Z$   
 $|11\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle$  Bob applies  $XZ$

# Teleportation 5

Bob then tailors his gate application according to Alice's results:

A sends result  $|00\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$  Bob applies nothing

$|01\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle$  Bob applies  $X$

$|10\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle$  Bob applies  $Z$

$|11\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle$  Bob applies  $XZ$

Bob is then guaranteed to have the qubit state  $|\psi\rangle$ !

# Notes on Teleportation

Note that Alice's state has been destroyed but she has effectively transmitted it or 'teleported' it to Bob. In fact, Alice may not even know the state of her qubit,  $|\psi\rangle$ .

# Notes on Teleportation

Note that Alice's state has been destroyed but she has effectively transmitted it or 'teleported' it to Bob. In fact, Alice may not even know the state of her qubit,  $|\psi\rangle$ .

Quantum teleportation is beneficial (as opposed to simply transmitting the qubit state itself) in certain circumstances for several reasons:

# Notes on Teleportation

Note that Alice's state has been destroyed but she has effectively transmitted it or 'teleported' it to Bob. In fact, Alice may not even know the state of her qubit,  $|\psi\rangle$ .

Quantum teleportation is beneficial (as opposed to simply transmitting the qubit state itself) in certain circumstances for several reasons:

- The classical communication channel may be faster and more reliable



# Notes on Teleportation

Note that Alice's state has been destroyed but she has effectively transmitted it or 'teleported' it to Bob. In fact, Alice may not even know the state of her qubit,  $|\psi\rangle$ .

Quantum teleportation is beneficial (as opposed to simply transmitting the qubit state itself) in certain circumstances for several reasons:

- The classical communication channel may be faster and more reliable
- Transmitting unknown quantum states isn't as reliable

# Notes on Teleportation

Note that Alice's state has been destroyed but she has effectively transmitted it or 'teleported' it to Bob. In fact, Alice may not even know the state of her qubit,  $|\psi\rangle$ .

Quantum teleportation is beneficial (as opposed to simply transmitting the qubit state itself) in certain circumstances for several reasons:

- The classical communication channel may be faster and more reliable
- Transmitting unknown quantum states isn't as reliable
- Can pre-disperse entangled states to transmit quantum information later

# Notes on Teleportation

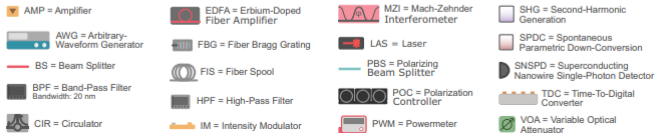
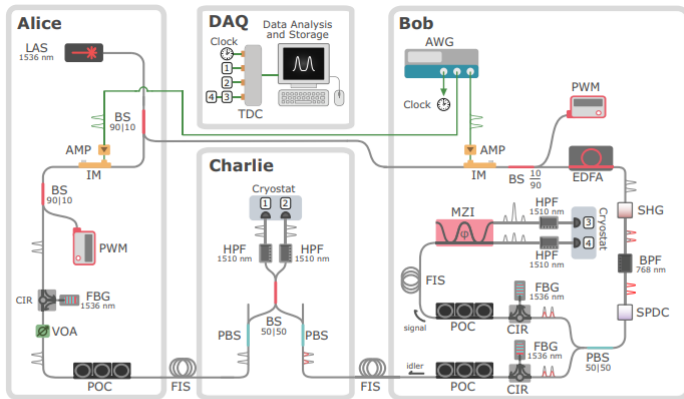
Note that Alice's state has been destroyed but she has effectively transmitted it or 'teleported' it to Bob. In fact, Alice may not even know the state of her qubit,  $|\psi\rangle$ .

Quantum teleportation is beneficial (as opposed to simply transmitting the qubit state itself) in certain circumstances for several reasons:

- The classical communication channel may be faster and more reliable
- Transmitting unknown quantum states isn't as reliable
- Can pre-disperse entangled states to transmit quantum information later

Hence, quantum teleportation can help reduce computational errors, be used to construct more resilient quantum networks, and form secure communication channels. May be the foundation of any future 'quantum internet'!

# Recent experiment



[1]

# Recap

Arbitrary, unknown quantum states cannot be unambiguously 'cloned' or copied

Arbitrary, unknown quantum states cannot be unambiguously 'cloned' or copied

Such quantum states can be 'teleported' however by means of distributed entangled pairs and classical information transmission

Arbitrary, unknown quantum states cannot be unambiguously 'cloned' or copied

Such quantum states can be 'teleported' however by means of distributed entangled pairs and classical information transmission

Such schemes may be the foundation for future quantum networks

# Next time?

Quantum  
Teleportation

Alex Heilman

No-Cloning

Teleportation

Experiment

Recap

Any ideas?



# Next time?

Any ideas? Thanks for your time!



Raju Valivarthi, Samantha I. Davis, Cristián Peña, Si Xie, Nikolai Lauk, Lautaro Narváez, Jason P. Allmaras, Andrew D. Beyer, Yewon Gim, Meraj Hussein, George Iskander, Hyunseong Linus Kim, Boris Korzh, Andrew Mueller, Mandy Rominsky, Matthew Shaw, Dawn Tang, Emma E. Wollman, Christoph Simon, Panagiotis Spentzouris, Daniel Oblak, Neil Sinclair, and Maria Spiropulu.

Teleportation systems toward a quantum internet.

*PRX Quantum*, 1:020317, Dec 2020.